WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS. From the Richmond (Va) Whig. of April 29. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

This is a fruitful theme-one indeed that is ever prolific of speculation to the philanthro pist and statesman in every country. And nowhere has it afforded a more pressing de-mand for wise forethought and deliberate and well-considered action, than is now presented in our good old Commonwealth of Virginia. Far and near, is it admitted and proclaimed that a crisis in her affairs exists at the present time. Now her commercial redemption draw-eth nigh; and if the occasion is not used, that sluggard's repose must still continue, and her marts and unthrifty fields shall tell the tale of her perpetuated lethargy and inactivity.

What is Virginia's need is something which all profess to see and feel, and but few differ as to what it is that shall prove as a panacea for her ills. Her public improvements yield no revenue and languish, "dragging with each remove a lengthening chain," simply from the want of the necessary means to push them to completion. Visionary abstractionists will harp by the hour upon the value of her harbors, the wonders of her water power, and will plan consee how well they can anchor there. But does all this build one foot of railroad, or raise one spad-ful of earth for the extention of her canal towards its appointed terminus? Alas, for Virginia abstractionism! Bane of her commercial prosperity, is she ever to be kept back. trammelled, and fettered, in the race for greatness and glory, by her misguided rulers, whilst her sister States are becoming rich and plethoric, from resources derived from her own lavish hand, and which she alone is now to be shut out and excluded from? But consistency must be maintained in Virginia, let it cost what it may. Everywhere else the doctrines of Democracy may be violated and trampled under foot, so that Virginia remains true and gets her

Again we appeal to the great body of the people of the State, to look at the absorbing and paramount scheme of distribution which we advocate-not in the light of a technical abstraction-but as a plain, practical, commonsense issue. Decide, then, you who have to bear the heat and burden of the day. Say if the insane policy which has hitherto governed your affairs shall forever keep you in the dust, and cause our noble old mother to languish and pine, instead of growing and flourishing as otherwise she might do.

From the Richmo: d (Va) Examiner, of May 1. THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

For the South, therefore, to propose a revival of the African Slave Trade, is for her to depart from her impregnable foothold upon the Constitution and constitutional laws, and to inaugurate an agitation in which she will exchange positions with her adversaries-getting off the bogs and mire of higher-lawism and nullification, and allowing the North to occupy, at last, the terra firms of constitutionalism. The measure, we are obliged to believe, could only be proposed by Dissolutionists for the purpose of effecting dissolution, and that with a divided South, and on an issue in which she must be the assailant of the laws and the Constitution, and her adversaries their quasi and apparent

We deprecate the issue as a "dissolution is sue"-as an issue which must drive the South into the false position of disloyalty to the Constitution-as an issue which must divide a South involved in a common danger, and having but one common safety. Nay, we cannot think the question has been proposed in good faith to the where the Northern element is much more diffused in the population than in Virginia and the long-settled Southern States-in the quarter where the descendants of the early New England slave-traders, who made vast wealth in the African slave traffic, may be supposed to inherit a hankering after their ancestral pursuits; and where a spirit of disregard for constitutional law may be supposed to have been transplanted from higher-law New England. Virginia rejects the proposition and eschews the whole movement; not from any mawkish verting cannibal, fetish-worshipping, bestialized slave Africans into christianized slave Ameri cans, but because this Down South Yanker movement would place her in the same opposition to constitutional law in which the North has been placed by the Down East Yanker movements which have so convulsed the Union.
The African Slave Trade is going on, illicitly indeed, but almost as briskly as it ever did Fifty thousand Africans are landed annually upon our western shores. Laws cannot suppress

it. The Almighty Dollar enlists the services of Yankeedom in it. Let it go on. Let it alone It is supplying the extreme South with slaves It will continue to bring supplies. Let it alone The political issues between the North and South are made up exactly as they should be and ought not to be complicated with the exe crable one of the African Slave Trade. The right of the people of the States, organized and incipient, to decide for themselves the pro or con of African Slavery-that is one form of the question-the rightful form-the constitutional form-under which, when the South tr umphs, the triumphs under the Constitution and her triumph is noble and honorable-un der which, when the South fails of success, happens in accordance with the Constitution, and brings no dishonor.

GIVING IT UP.

The South, the new journal established a Richmond, Virginia, says of Kansas and Sla-

We have information which warrants the conclusion that Kansas will come into the Union as an Anti Slavery State. We say an outrage on the part of a Government towards Anti-Slavery State, because we mean to imply that its political status will not correspond with its geographical position, but will be as extreme in its antagonism to the institutions of the South as if the Territory lay in the latitude of Maine Secretary Stanton's speech, at which the Abo

litionists affect such indignation, divulges the secret. The plan is, to submit the Constitution which will be framed by the June Convention, to all the inhabitants of the Territory. and not exclusively to the people who are rec ognised as voters under the act of the Legisla ture. Meanwhile, the Abolitionists of the North

rations with unprecedented spirit and activity. If they have been a little laggard heretofore, it was an artifice, a piece of finesse-and they are now employing whip and spur, with the de-sign of dashing by the South in running down Kansas in the proportion of twenty to one immigrant from the South. At this rate, the Aboliminists will achieve a decisive preponderance to be submitted for final sanction and acceptance. Of course, the Constitution will then be rejected-if it involve a tolerance of Sla very—and another Convention will be called, which, representing exclusively the dominant Abolition sentiment of the Territory, will sabri cate a free State without the least difficulty, and in the hottest haste. This is the modu operandi by which the South is to be cheated in the admission of Kansas. Always fettered in the admission of Kansas. Always fettered by form and pliant in spirit, the South will make no resistance, but will embrace its new Black Republican bride with as passionate a more received in our National Government. Those truths, As the adopted citizen receives in full measure usual among

What then? As when a city capitulates after an obstinate nd bloody resistance, it is delivered up to mil-In the progress of the recent struggle. The Anti-Slavery majority in the State being composed, not of industrious and law-abiding immigrants, but of the fanatical emissaries of New England, enlisted and disciplined for the work of propagating abolitionism, will be impelled, as well by the circumstances of their nature, to press forward upon the career of con juest which they have

by the most restless, adventurous, and fearless spirits which may be rallied in support of the cause. The first blow will fall upon Missouri, whose frontier lies open to the ravages of the enemy, and whose power of resistance is enfea-bled by domestic distraction and disaffection. With Illinois on one flank, Kansas on another and "emancipation" triumphant and defiant in the heart of the State, Missouri will fall an easy and early prey to Anti-Slavery propagand-ism. It will be so; no power can prevent the catastrophe, if Kansas is lost to the South.

But that is not all, nor the worst. The Anti-Slavery movement will increase in momentum at each step of its progress; for every success will multiply its resources, and stimulate it to yet more audacious enterprises. From the vantage ground of Kansas, it will be enabled to subdue Slavery in Missouri. The conquest Missouri will open the way, through Kentucky and Tennessee, to the stronghold of Slavery in the Atlantic States of the South. Meanwhile, other abolition forces from New England, in the disguise of free labor colonies, will be operating directly upon Maryland and Virginia; and so bemmed in by a constantly contracting circle, Slavery must ultimately expire of its own internal pressure and suffocating weight, even if it does not first fall under some assault

This is no hazardous prophecy. It is only tracing the connection between visible cause and inevitable effects.

CHARLOTTE, VA., April 13. To the Editor of The South:

* * * I see that you are pitching in Mr. Eli Thayer for his Colonization scheme. M. dear South, it is all gas. I like the views of your correspondent from Halifax ("S.," think) better than any I have seen. Let them come. We have room enough and to spare Let Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Greeley and all, come; it is exactly what I wish. Of course, they must behave themselves and obey our laws. But if they will do this, and become good citizens. I will warrant their abhorrence of Slavery will not last longer than one generation; and so thoroughly, after that, will they become amalgamated with the South, through the power of association and their veneration for the al mighty dollar, that I will answer for it, their descendants would be most assiduous in their attention to our largest slaveholders, and would form a matrimonial alliance with no family that had not a considerable number of "colored

brethren" in possession.
It is a scheme which should meet with our warmest approval; and if they come among us and "invoke" the aid of our slaves against us, why, what is easier than to string them up to a sapling with a grape vine, which would then bear its worst fruit?

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.-The result of the recent charter elections in St. Louis is the severest blow which the institution of Slavery has ever received. Properly regarded, it is a practical triumph of abolition on Southern ground. The issue was distinctly made. The early extinction of Slavery in Missouri was openly debated, and the entire Free State ticket returned by a large plurality over all opposition We are loth to take these startling develop ments in St. Louis as indicative of public senti ment in the State at large. Indeed, we know it would be unjust to draw such general con-clusion from this particular case. But whether viewed as premonitory of gradual emancipation in Missouri or not, the effects are equally pernicious and disastrons to the domestic safety and security of the Southern States. The renewed impetus which this emancipation victory has imparted to the abolition movement at the North, the increased confidence it has infused into the breasts of our implacable enemies, the encouragement it gives them to redouble their South. Distrust of Virginia and predictions of her early abolitionization have been rife in the tion of Slavery in Missouri had received a mor tal blow .- The South

JUDGE WILMOT'S LETTER. Accepting the Nomination of the Freemen of

Towanda, April 22, 1857. GENTLEMEN: On my return home, after un absence of two weeks, I found your communi-cation informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, by a Convention of the freemen of Pennsylvania opposed to the leading measures of the late and present National Administrations, which assem-bled at the State Capitol on the 25th ultimo, together with a copy of the declaration of principles promulgated by that Convention.

I accept the position to which I am called by the unsolicited suffrage of the body whose organ you are, profoundly grateful for so dis tinguished a mark of the confidence of my fel low-citizens, yet painfully sensible of my ina bility properly to meet its responsible obliga

ry interest. Important questions of State pol icy, affecting the public welfare and prosperity are not alone involved in the issues presente As one of the largest and most powerful of the sovereign States of our confederate Republic the honor and interests of Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the principles that animate our National Government. She cannot, with safety to her independence and the liberties of our people, be indifferent to the momentous questions of national import in progress of set lement-questions touching the constitutions powers of the Federal Government, and vitally affecting the dignity and rights of free labor Nor can she, without dishonor, withhold he protest against the wrongs inflicted upon he sons in a distant Territory, under the license o

The dearest rights of freemen, secured b plain constitutional guarantees, are ruthlessly violated on the soil of our national domain. American citizens are made the victims of tyranny unknown in the despotisms of the Old World. The annals of civilized and Christian nations furnish no examples of cruelty and its people, such as have been endured by the people of Kansas; unless they be found in the persecutions of the Huguenots under Louis XIV, of France, and of the Protestants of the Netherlands, by the Duke of Alva, under Philip II, King of Spain. Indeed, the barbarities to which the people of Kansas have been exposed were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in the minds of a large portion our citizens. Thousands have been deceived into the belief that, for partisan purposes, fic-tions were substituted for facts; although no events in American history are better authenticated than are the murders, robberies, arsons are stimulating emigration to Kansas by every conceivable expedient.

The several Aid Societies have resumed opening the several Aid Societies have resumed the several Aid Societies have resum tlers of Kansas. These outrages had for their

object the subjugation of that Territory to the curse of Slavery.

We speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men do not today infest her highways and plunder her peothe quarter-stretch. And they will succeed.

The South is taken by surprise. Confident of victors, we have relaxed in our exertions, and -because her towns are not sacked and the will struggle in vain to rally on so sudden an orous effort to recover those rights of which occasion. The North is pouring people into they have been fraudulently and violently deprived. The purpose of her enslavement is inex rably pushed forward. A system of ingeniously-devised fraud, kindred to that emissions of the Government. Let the freemen of the North announce, in language firm and unmistakable, their purpose to resist the spread of numbers by the time the Constitution comes ployed in the usurpation under which she now groans, is being carried out for the consummation of this great wrong. To this end, also, the power of the Federal Government is basely prostituted. We are given words of fairness but persistence in support of the wrong. Ev-

slavement. and bloody resistance, it is delivered up to military license and the rage of vengeance, so will kansas suffer from the excesses of the Autitorden are not allowed to petition for a redress suffer resentment which has been provoked of their wrongs, in those tribunals of human superior to the Constitution and the sovereignty at £20,000, and said that he knew of more than one person who had £1,000 for his own use that we shall err in our zealous devotion to our courts of justice is closed against an entire race of men. The poor and down-trodden are not allowed to petition for a redress that we shall err in our zealous devotion to our courts of justice is closed against an entire race of men. The poor and down-trodden are not allowed to petition for a redress of the American People. Several had left relatives and friends behind Slavery resentment which has been provoked of their wrongs, in those tribunals of human country, and in the cultivation of an intense in the progress of the recent struggle. The Government that should most nearly represent American nationality.

The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force Slavery upor Kansas by fraud and violence, precipitated upon the country a conflict between the antagoristic systems of free and servile labor. In the issue of this conflict is involved the democratic character of our institutions of Government, and the inde-pendence, dignity, and rights, of the free white laboring man and his posterity.

Slavery is the deadly enemy of free labor.

The two cannot co-exist on the same field of euterprise. Either labor will vindicate its right to Freedom, or it will sink into desendence and dishonor. Free labor is clothed with intelligence and power. It stands erect in the dignity of true manhood. It sustains by its energies all the noble institutions of a refined and perfectly developed social life. It is the source of our prosperity and national greatness. Slavery is labor in ignorance and chains—a brutalized humanity, stimulated to industry by the

implacable enmity.

Never, in the history of partisan warfare, were men more ubjustly and persiveringly misrepresented, than are the opponents of the extension of Slavery. This arises in part from the intolerable nature of Slavery, and the weapons it is necessitated to employ, and partly from the fact—so omnipotent has the Slave Power become in our Government—that support of its every demand is made the single test of party fidelity, and the only road to office all preferement. The citizen who dissents in teras of earnest and manly protest against whatever exactions Slavery makes, becomes thereby -in so far as the National Government can if pose disabilities—almost as much an alien and outlaw as is the slave himself. If the freemed of the North consent to occupy such a subor inate position in the Government of their courtry, the spirit of manly independence will be rushed out in their posterity. Our sons will become a submissive and servile race, stripped of manhood and of self-respect. The slaveholder, proprietor of the soil and master of the Go ernment, will dominate over them with scarcely less of arro gance and power than he rules over his heredi tary bondmen. To this condition are the nonslaveholding whites of the South already reduced. They have to day little more of practical power in the formation of public opinion and in the affairs of Government than has the slave. The same fate awaits out posterity, if Slavery is allowed to monopolize the virgin soil of this continent. It is the inevitable retribution of Heaven on any people that have not the courage and integrity to maintain their rights. It is not true that the defenders of the rights of free labor seek the elevation of the black race to an equality with the white. They do not propose the emancipation of the slave, but leave that question, both as to time and the mode of accomplishment, with the State in which Slavery exists. They wish to deal with this great and embarrassing evil in a specit of friendly forbearance towards those States, but they cannot carry their forbearance so fat as to virtual ly become slaves themselves—a to surrender the soil and Government of the lation into the hands of an aristocracy founded upon property

in slaves. Free white labor has rights in the soil supeholding capitalist claims that his property, be ing largely invested in slaves, will depreciate, unless the field whereon he car employ it be enlarged. The white laborer, siso, has a property in his labor, quite as sacree and as worthy of the care of the Government and where is the field upon which he is to nake that labor profitable to himself and his fai tily, if Slavery

shall monopolize the fertile and virgin lands of the West? Labor is depressed almost to the starving Date is depressed almost to the starving point in the densely populated countries of the Old World, because of the narrow field upon which it is imprisoned. The demand for labor is small, compared with the thousands who have labor to sell. So it will be, at an distant day, in this favored land, unless we keep our vast public domain as a sacred inheritance for the free white laboring man and his posterity for ever. In the soil of our extended empire the toiling masses have the only sure guarantee for their future prosperity and independence. This the cupidity of capital would take from them; and here lies the real issee that the Slave Power has forced upon the country. It is a struggle for land. On the one side stands the owner of slave property, demarding a field on which to employ his servile labor; upon the other side stands free labor, claiming the soil as an inheritance for a free posterity. Central and Western Europe, teeming with its millions ly sheet of the names of the persons voting; of population, is not as large as the domain of the American slaveholder. He and his bond-transmitted to some friendly member of Conmen already occupy by far the most fertile and gress, to be used in the debate which is sure genial portion of this continent. Let him rest to arise when the question of their admission content with his territorial possessions and into the Union comes to be acted upon. hold his peculiar kind of property. We simply affirm that we have nothing to do with it, and propose to let him and his slaves alone where Mr. Buchanan, but they must rely upon them the abolition of Slavery in the South. We but Slavery men, and will do what is in them to stand in defence of Freedom in the North. Kansas is in the latitude of Philadelphia. In geographical position, it is a Northern Territory. It was dedicated by solemn compact in 1820 to Freedom forever. We claim the fulfil-ment of the bond. We defend the integrity of

Much has been said of the dangers involved in this controversy. We are counselled to sub-mission and acquiescence in the wrong, because the wrong-doer threatens greater calamities if we shall dare to defend our rights. Such threats are unbecoming those who make them, and an insult to those upon whose fears they are expected to operate. Great questions of Governmental policy, involving the very substance of our liberties, and the happiness of remote generations, are not to be settled by appeals to the fears of any part of the American People. Reason and the calm judgment of an enlightened public opinion must decide between freemen-threats are a terror to slaves. Imaginary dangers become realities to the timidto the courageous, they vanish on a nearer approach. So here the only danger lies in be-coming alarmed. The danger is overcome the day it is met with resolute courage and determined purpose. The right must prevail, and the wrong must give way. Upon no other basis can and must submit to that which is just and right, when constitutionally embodied in the legislaof Slavery, and, at every cost, to preserve the integrity of the Union, and we shall have a lasting peace, such as no compromise, having its foundation in wrong, can ever secure to the

ery appointee of the President in Kansas is resolve touching the duties and obligations im-an active co-worker in the scheme for her engreat American family of freemen, must meet the approval of every patriotic citizen. joy as it accepted the lewd proposal of Califor- declaratory of the natural and inalienable rights all the rights and immunities of the native of man, contained in the great charter of our born, so ought he to render the like single and liberties, are condemned by our highest judicial authority as unmeaning and false. The sanction. He should acknowledge no earthly power tuary of our courts of justice is closed against superior to the Constitution and the sovereignty

initiated with so signal a triumph. Kansas will poses duties upon our citizens as igh and solmost care should be observed not to disturb for eight or ten days. He was then told that poses duties upon our citizens as igh and solemn as ever appealed to the hearts and consciences of men. The question it before usfrom its demands there is no escipe. Decide we must, either for the right or for the wrong. Sooner or later, the verdict of this great Commonwealth must be pronounced to the issues forced upon the country by the idvocates of human bondage. History will record that verdict to her enduring honor, or to her everlasting shame.

most care should be observed not to disturb the vast business interests of a Commonwealth so rich and of such diversified pursuits as our own, yet it cannot be denied that ours, the richest commonwealth of its extent in the world, has not kept pace with the development of her resources and in productive industry with some of her sister States. We may therefore, without the charge of rashness, inquire if our policy could not, in some respects, be made more conformable to the spirit of the age, and more in harmony with the wants of an ever-active in harmony with the wants of an ever-active

business enterprise. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to ten-der my thanks for the very kind and acceptable manner in which you discharged the duties assigned you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, To J. S. Bowen, William D. Kelley, John R. Edie, G. Rush Smith, and Russell Errett, Committee.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY LAW OF OHIO. The subjoined act of the late Legislature of

Ohio, having been referred to in our telegraphic column, we deem it proper to place a copy of it before our readers:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That if any person shall bring lash of a master. It makes the laborer an article of merchandise, without cim and without hope. In the place of an idelligent citizen, ready to defend with his life the honor and interests of his country, Slave y gives to the State an ignorant savage to be held in subjection. It endangers the social fabric, by converting its great element of st ength into an prisonment in the county jail not less three nor more than nine months, and by fine not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars; and every person coming within this State otherwise than as a person held to service in another State under the laws thereof, and escaping into this State, shall be deemed and held in all courts as absolutely

Sec. 2. If any person shall seize or arrest or shall attempt to seize or arrest, or shall aid in seizing or arresting, or in attempting seize or arrest, or shall use any force or fraud for the purpose of holding, detaining, or con-trolling any other person, upon any pretence or claim that such person is a fugitive from service, such persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of false imprisonment, and shall punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than

nine months, and by fine not less than three hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. SEC. 3. If any person shall seize or arrest or shall attempt to seize or arrest, or shall aid in seizing and arresting, or in attempting to seize or arrest, or shall use any force or fraud for the purpose of holding, detaining, controlling, or influencing any other person, with intent to carry or remove such person out of this State, or with intent to cause such person voluntarily to depart out of this State, in order that such person may be taken, held, or con-trolled, as a slave, in some other State, Territory, or jurisdiction, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of kidnapping, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the peniten-tiary at hard labor not less than three nor more than seven years.

Sec. 4. Nothing in the preceding sections of this act shall apply to any act done by any person under the authority of the Constitution of the United States, or of any law of the United States made in pursuance thereof.

From the Ohio State Journal, April 29. WHAT OUGHT THE FREE STATE MEN TO DO IN KANSAS.

In a few weeks the people of Kansas will have to act upon the adoption of a State Constitupassed the laws by which the election is to be conducted, and although they are designed to deprive the Free State men of their rights by imposing odious test oaths, &c., yet the grand swindle was perfected in the law requiring sort of registry of the votes to be made and the appointing of Pro-Slavery men to make the

All the intelligence we have from that Terri tory goes to show that the rights of the Free State men are not being regarded at all. Their names are not put on the poll-books, and in the towns where the Free State men predomi nate, Lawrence being one, no voting place is to be opened, but the men living in Lawrence must go to Lecompton, some fifteen or twenty miles, the very headquarters of the Pro-Slavery

Ruffians, to cast their votes.

In view of this state of things, the question is asked, what ought the Free State men to do? The New York Tribune, and other leading Re publican papers, advise them to do nothing, to abstain from all participation in the fraud, and let the Slave State men vote their Slave State tickets without molestation. We do not regard this as wise counsel; we do not think it even politic. Our advice would be for every Free and count the votes, and to keep a general tal-

The Free State men in Kansas must act. either assail nor defend his asserted right to they must do something; they must make record; they must not expect aid or assistance from the new officers appointed over them by they are. We make, therefore, no question about selves. Both Stanton and Walker are Pro make Kansas a slave State. Stanton has already reached the Territory, and we observe been making speeches together at Leavenworth. Mr. Stanton is thus reported:
"In opening which, he announced himself as

free Northern soil against the cupidity that a native of Virginia and a resident of Tennes see, and then very coolly informed his hearers that they might judge from this fact 'of his ple were making a great mistake in not voting for Congressional Delegates; and, further, that the Constitution there adopted would pass Congress. He deeply regretted the disturb-ances that had occurred in the Territory, and hoped that there would be no further trouble, but maintained that the laws of the Territoria Legislature must be enforced."

We have never entertained a doubt of Mr Stanton's "proclivities." When in Congress, he acted with the fire-eaters, and he is too old now to change his "proclivities." Both Walk-er and Stanton, and the whole horde of Pro-Slavery men, lay great stress upon "maintaining the laws of the Territorial Legislature"laws which were designed, not protect men, but to oppress and degrade them. These are the "laws" which Secretary Stanton says must be maintained.

The eight hundred Mormons who arrived at

Boston, last week, by the ship George Washington, from Liverpool, were, says the Courier, divided in nationality as follows: The English were from all parts of England

more, however, coming from Nottinghamshire than from any other part. Among the passen-gers were forty elders, who had been preaching the doctrines of the sect throughout the Old World. One of these elders, named Mercer, of Philadelphia, was on his return from a mission to the East Indies. The rest of the passengers were collected by the elder's repre-sentations of duty and the promised land of Utah, and were of all ages and both sexes. Four of the women were over seventy years age, and there were twenty-four infa

The proportion of married men, and women, and families, were somewhat larger than is usual among immigrants. The married mer had only one wife each. Many of the families were possessed of cor

siderable property. The Captain estimated the amount of British gold among the passengers at £20,000, and said that he knew of more than

she had been very sick, and was still quite feeble. He had her brought from between decks, where she was, upon the deck, and laid on a mattress; got her some port wine and cake, and tried to bring her back to health. Under this treatment, she improved much, and, in reply to his questions, told him that she had left a pleasant home in a quiet village in England, and a husband, to whom she had been married but a year or two, for this journey. He asked her her reasons. She replied, that she had done so for Christ's sake, who had promised that if one forsook father, and mother, and husband, for him, she should receive more abundantly in this life, and in the world to J. A. Bayard come everlasting life. Nearly all the men were armed with from

two to four revolvers, which they had purchased at the suggestion of the elders.

The conduct of the Mormons on board the vessel was exemplary. In their personal habits they were cleanly, only four using tobacco. As soon as the immigrants had left Liverpool, they formed themselves into eight divisions, with about one hundred in each division, and chose a bishop and an elder to preside over each company. They had morning and John J. Crittenden* evening service—prayer and singing—and in the evening, generally a sermon. On Sundays, Judah P. Benjamin John Slidell a sermon was preached to each section.

A considerable regard was paid to external

morality—no female being allowed on deck after eight P. M., and all the single men having a particular apartment forward. Only one death occurred upon the passage, and that was of a man eighty years old. The ceremonies over his body were very short—much more so than the Captain had anticipated. The laymen were all evidently sincere, and filled with glowing anticipations of their home in the far West. The Captain did not seem

to entertain a very high opinion of the sincerity of the elders. These elders had impressed upon the minds of their followers that, in the "promised land," they would find a pious and moral people and happy homes, and the Cap-tain's warm sailor's heart was grieved to think of the bitter disappointment in store for his

STRINGFELLOW AND LANE ENGAGED IN SPECULATION.

It appears that Dr. Stringfellow, the noto-rious Border Ruffian, and Col. James H. Lane. the Free State hero-traitor of the Kansas wars. are engaged in land speculations together! A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Leavenworth, says of Lane:

"He was in Atchison recently, and stopped with Dr. Stringfellow, who resides in the town. Their meeting partook of the character of the meeting between Coriolanus and Amfidius, il we may believe general report, though unlike that meeting in the fact that both Stringfellow and Lane were desirous of burying the hatchet, and living in peace."

Stringfellow was called upon by a crowd of the Ruffians to "define his position," in harboring that terrible traitor, Jim Lane. A corresdent of the St. Louis Leader writes: "He dispatched the charge in a few moment by relating the circumstances that brought him and General Lane together, which were, simply, that General Lane, being desirous of investing money along the Missouri, thought it well to cultivate friendly feelings with the inhabitants, and being personally acquainted with Dr. String-fellow, called upon him, not as a politician, but as a private gentleman; and he, Dr. Stringfellow, having no personal dispute with General Lane, was not the man to turn from his door and insult a political opponent, who came into the very hot-bed of the Pro-Slavery party, unarmed and unaccompanied. If he was expected to do so by any one, he could not look upon him as a friend to the country."

From the Chicago Democrat. "OUT, FOUL SPOT."

The St. Louis Republican, the ablest organ of Border Ruffianism and Slavery Extension in Missouri, has recently been taunting the people of this State, on account of the existence upon the statute books of that disgraceful Douglasism, the "Black Laws." The particular occasion which called out its remarks was the following notice, which was posted up in "three public places" in the city of Bellville: "STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.

St. Clair county, 5 "Legal Notice.-Whereas Jackson Redman, a mulatto, was, on the 7th of April, A. D. 1857, complained against, arrested, and brought before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, and was tried by a jury of twelve men, who found him guilty of high misdemeanor, as a first offence, fined him in the sum of \$50, agreeable to the provisions of the act of February 12, 1853, to prevent the immigration of negroes or mulattoes; and judgment having been rendered against the said John Redman for the amount of said fine and costs of suit, which has not been paid, whereupon he was placed in the custody of the sheriff of said county for safe keeping, until he is further dealt with as is required by law. "This, therefore, is to give notice that, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 18th day of April, 1857,

at my office in Bellville, in said county, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, the services of the said Jackson Redman, to any person or persons who will pay said fine and costs, for the shortest time, according to the provisions of the

"Posted this 8th day of April, A. D. 1857. "CASPER THIELL, J. P." It was unkind in the Republican thus to call attention to the operation of one of the measures of its partisans in this State. It was unkind to thus open, in all its horrors, the practi-cal workings of a law which is a disgrace to the State, to humanity, and to the age in which we live. We learn from the Alton Courier, that the sale was fixed for the 18th, and that, at the appointed hour, Jackson Redman, a free man, whose only crime was that he had come into a free State, and for which crime had been fined \$50, with costs amounting to \$12.50 more, and for which he was to be sold into slavery to the person who would pay his fine and costs for the shortest period of servitude, was brought out to be sold under the auctioneer's hammer. This disgraceful proceeding was to have been enacted in the city of Bellville, in the free State of Illinois; and the disgraceful outrage un-doubtedly would have been consummated, had not our late Lieut. Gov. Kærner, with that noble and disinterested generosity for which he has always been distinguished, come forward and paid the necessary amount (\$62.50) out of his own pocket. We admit all the contumely and disgrace which the occurrence of such an apparently inconsistent proceeding in a free State would seem to attach to us; but we beg to remind our St. Louis cotemporary that this tyrannical law owes its inception, its perfection, and its enforcement, only to the men and to the party whose leading organ and principal mouth-piece the Missouri Republican pretends to be. We have commenced the regeneration and "emancipation" of Illinois, and we have redeemed it from Border Ruffian rule, but have not had time to amend the Constitution that party imposed upon us, and get rid of all the effects of their misrule.

The friends of freedom and humanity will

thank the Republican for thus reminding them of their duty-of the duty they owe to the State and to patriotism. It has stirred up a subject which, for the honor of the people, has been

permitted to rest too quietly.

THE LOST SHIP CATHEDRAL. - The following incident will interest all who knew the noble commonder of the ill-fated ship Cathedral: At the time the vessel was lying at the whar in Boston, previous to her first voyage, Captain Howard, while entertaining a small party of friends on board, expressed a desire for and offered some trifling reward to any one present who would furnish him with a suitable motto, to be inscribed in a conspicuous place in the

the party, a teacher in one of the public schools in this city, sent him a short hymn, of which the first two stanzas are given below; and the beautiful and appropriate lines of the second of these ever after met the eye, painted upon the forward side of the sky-light in the cabin, and must have been present to his mind with the thought of family and home during his sickness, One woman had left her husband, that and in the final moment when all sank together

> "Not less upon the tossing deep Than on the firm set land, The mighty God our way can keep, And guide us by his hand. "Not less benignly will his smile In our Cathedral dwell, Than where, through shadowy arch and aisle, The loud Te Deums swell."

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

AS FAR AS ELECTED. THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.) Term expires. Jefferson Davis ALABAMA.

ement C. Clay, jr. - 1859
enjamin Fitzpatrick - 1861
AREANSAS.

Jefferson Davis
MICHIGAN,
Charles E. Stuart
Z. Chandler - Z. Chandler - Z. Chandler ARKANSAS.
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Asa Biggs*
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James A. Pearce J. M. Mason - 1861
Anthony Kennedy* - 1863
MISSISSIPH.

Albert G. December 1963
J. M. Mason - wisconsin.

J. R. Dooluttle - J. R. Dooluttle - J. R. Dooluttle - Mason - Wisconsin. MARYLAND. Albert G. Brown - 1859 RECAPITULATION BY PIGURES. Democrats, (in Roman) - - - Republicans, (in Italies) - - - - - Know Nothings Total members - - - - 62 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two hundred and thirty-four members.

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PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Know Nothings

The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that pur pose, hereby give notice, that the Fifth Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania, will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Chester county, on FIRST DAY, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue its sessions, probably, for three successi

is, that, not being founded upon a creed, it invites the co-operation of every friend of Truth, Humanity, and Progress, without regard to sectarian or theological distine

to wrangle about the abstruse dogmas of a dry and sapless theology, but for the renewal of our spiritual strength and to worship the Supreme in the search for living and vital truth; to inspire and promote the spirit of love and the great moral issues of the time; to testify against every form of oppression and popular wickedness; to invigorate every noble and generous impulse, and every aspiration for purity and virtue; to speak words of encourage and the degraded, and to devise and execute plans their relief. To all whose hearts incline them to co-operate with u

in this spirit and for these objects, we extend a cordial JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, and others à mmunications for the meeting may be addressed to

to OLIVER JOHNSON, Anti-Slavery Office, New York. Longwood Meeting-House is one mile west of Hamorton, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Strangers are informed that a daily mail-coach runs to the latter place, from Wilmington, Del., passing directly by the meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Longwood is 13 miles. Between Philadelphia and Wilming ton there is a daily communication, both by Railroad and

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